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If our friends who favor us with manuscr ublication wish to have rejected articles returns ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

China.

The situation created in the East by Russia's refusal to withdraw from Manchuria, except on terms which would result practically in no withdrawal at all, some respects more troublesome for the United States to deal with than for any other nation.

The simplicity of war is open wide to ingland and Japan, should they desire to undertake it. Traditional friendliness with the Russian Empire and political habit warning us from foreign aggression make our course more complicated. But there is no cause for fear that Secretary Har and President ROOSEVELT will not protect American interests to the uttermost.

At the same time, the rest of the world is not so crabbed as not to recognize the German Emperor's sudden increase in international prominence by the mere councement that he is with the Czar.

The British Budget.

The budget for the fiscal year 1903-04, introduced on Thursday in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is of interest to Canada and the United States as well as the United Kingdoin. The payers of taxes, both directand indirect, in the British Isles are to a certain extent relieved, but the hopes of the Imperial Federationists, who have desired to give colonial grain a preference in the markets of the mother country as compared with similar products from the United States, must be regarded as extinguished. If such a preference cannot be secured from the present Unionist Government, it is, obviously, unastainable.

If the existing taxes were allowed to continue, the estimated revenues during the coming fiscal year would exceed the estimated expenditures by about \$54 .-000,000. This surplus Mr. RITCHIE proposes to eliminate in two ways: first, by abolishing the registration duty on grain and flour, which was reimposed by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH; secondly, by taking four pence, or eight cents, off the income tax. The removal of the registration duty on grain will reduce the revenue this year about \$10,000,000, and the reduction of the income tax about \$42,500,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that, even thus reduced, the income tax bore too heavily on certain classes of the population, but he could see no prospect of an immediate lightening of the burden unless the present notorious evasions could be checked. No doubt, this feature of the budget, the lessening of the income tax, will be criticised on several grounds by the representatives of the indirect taxpayers. The brewers, for instance, are likely to think that, with a bright considerable surplus at his disposal, Mr. RITCHIE ought to have cut down. the excise duty on beer, inasmuch as the returns for the last twelvemonth showed that the extreme limit of taxation had been reached in the case of that commodity. Mine owners and miners will not unnaturally hold that the export duty on coal, which, avowedly, was a war tax, should have been repealed, especially as the competition of American coal is dreaded in the Mediterranean markets. As the customs duties on sugar and tea are to be retained, the advocates a free breakfast table are certain to

In his speech explaining the budget, Mr. RITCHIE said some things hard to account for, except upon the theory that the section of the Cabinet represented by him is opposed to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, nd that this section is preponderant. It will be remembered that, although the taxpayers of the Transvaal Colony, which, practically, means the gold producers of Johannesburg, have agreed to contribute \$175,000,000 toward the cost of the South African War, Mr. CHAMBRE-LAIN promised that the British Government, on its part, would guarantee a loan of about \$150,000,000, to be expended for the benefit of the agricultural districts in the former South African Republic. Mr. BITCHIB does not hesitate to condemn any expenditure for that purpose and to insist that South Africa ought to pay the whole cost of the war. No soberminded man, he said, could justify the recent enormous outlay of the British Government, which for the wars in South Africa and China had in four years mounted to \$1,085,000,000. Of this outlay rather less than \$200,000,000 would be made good by the Transvasl repayment and the Chinese indemnity. Retrenchment was pronounced indispensable, but Mr. RETCHIE could see no opportunity for economizing, except in the appropriaitons for the army. This was equivalent to saying that the plans of the War Office advocated by Mr. BRODRICK did not meet with the approval of the Chanceler of the Exchequer.

we far, however, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and the Imperial Federationists are concerned, it was when Mr. RITCHIE proposed to annul the registration duty on grain that he struck at the ark of the covenant. The whole fabric of imperial federation has been reared upon the expectation that the preference already given by Canada to British productsan example commended to the other colonies-would be compensated for by a corresponding discrimination in favor of expurgation, should be enforced. What colonial products in the markets of the skills it to build towers and temples of United Kingdom. It has been taken for light and peace, if works of war and granted that the registration duty on grain and flour was the first step in the NEGIE has shown a just sense of this desired direction. By repealing even that trivial duty, the Unionist Government practically says that it would not give the firebrands and felons of literature,

ports from Great Britain. Mr. RITCHIE made matters worse by averring that not only should no preference be given to colonial products, but the colonies ought to contribute toward the support of the imperial navy, upon which they rely for protection in time of war. The Canadians had already refused to contribute a penny for the purpose, even while they had a lingering hope of securing some discrimination for their commodities in the British market. Now, of course, their determination to thrust the the mother country will be inflexible and defiant.

We should now not be surprised to witness a collapse of the "loyalty " which of late years has been so rampant and rociferous at Ottawa and a resort to reprisals in the way of repealing the preference of 33 1-S per cent. in favor of British goods.

Names for Our Warships.

In another place to-day appears an interesting article by Commander SEATON SCHROEDER, U. S. N., on the names of our war vessels. His article is timely, for Rear Admiral Bowles, Chief Constructor of the Navy, has just recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that the new training vessels provided by the last appropriation bill be named the Hornet, the Peacock and the Boxer. after vessels that gained fame in the second war with England.

Commander SCHROEDER appeals for the restoration of such famous names to the navy list "to maintain the traditions of the service." THE SUN has several times commented on the fact that the vessels that made history during the Revolution and the War of 1812 have almost no namesakes in the new navy, and has pointed out the advantage to be gained in fostering a pride in the service among officers and men by bestowing the names of historic ships on the vessels we build nowadays. The article by Commander SCHROEDER, coming close upon Admiral Bowles's suggestion, shows that the navy itself is anxious for the restoration of the old names.

It is probably necessary that State shall have its pride gratified by the bestowal of its name upon some battleship or armored cruiser, but as soon as he newest State has been so honored the old names should once more be used: then the navy list of the future will be in itself a history of the navy of the past, and officers and men will take pride in upholding on a new Bon Homme Richard or Andrea Doria the fame of their predecessors, one of which fought the famous battle with the Serapis, the other of which was the first American war vessel to receive a foreign salute.

Mr. Carnegie's Temple of Peace.

Perhaps the heroic sculpture of, say, he twenty-first century will represent ANDREW CARNEGIE as JANUS. & god of light, illuminating equally the East and the West, the Sceptre of Knowledge in his right hand, the Key of Wealth in his left. Mr. CARNEGIE seems to appreciate or prepare unconsciously for the ascription to himself of the functions of the Italic deity. He has made himself the guardian of the gateways of literature. He has filled the world with libraries, those cities and power houses of light. He has written luminiferous books and magazine articles with his predecessor and prototype on the Ausonian shore, he is especially connected with peace and dedicate thereto.

There is this farther parallelism between these two friends of man, that they seldom shut up. Mark, however, that while the original JANUS was usually open for war, his lucent successor is always open for peace.

There is, then, a high significance and fitness in Mr. CARNEGIE's offer to the Government of the Netherlands of \$1,-500,000 for the establishment of an international library and a temple of peace at The Hague. 'It is as if a god should build and consecrate his own shrine. Peace, with libraries," is Mr. CARNE-GIE's watchword. No spot could be more suitable than The Hague as the site of such a fane, and we hope that the Government of the Netherlands will be able to fulfil Mr. CARNEGIE's generous design without increasing taxes. Light and peace are lovely boons, but the world is cursed with grumblers who, if we may amend a phrase of SYDNEY SMITH'S, prefer any weight of ignorance. however great, to any burden of taxation, however light. In his career of beneficence in the United States, the Scottish Janus has found but too many surly "knockers" at his temple doors. In Holland the response should be as quick with gratitude as the plan is fruitful with mighty distant benefit to the well-being of mankind. We scarcely need add that there is a curious felicity in the endeavor of Mr. CARNEGIE, who has acquired a modest competence in the iron and steel line, to induce his fellow men to beat their spears into pruning

hooks. Those illustrious statesmen and diplomatists the Hon. SETH Low and the Hon. GEORGE FREDERICK WILLIAM Holls were among the counsellors sought by Mr. CABNEGIE while this temple was rising in his mind. The heart must be dead to all noble aspirations that does not throb faster at the thought of Mr. Low and Mr. Holls, walking arm-in-arm among the quiet cloisters of the new Temple of JANUS, holding high discourse of municipal administration, international comity, universal peace, and ever and anon astounding the concourse of foreigners by speaking French. as M. CHARTRAN, that court painter who knows not how to flatter, says of Mr. ROOSEVELT, " like a boulevardier."

Libraries in temples are a good old classical fashion. In the library of The Hague Temple of JANUS, one reform, one stern, necessary system of excision and darkness are admitted there? Mr. CARdifficulty by " putting " old Homen " to sleep," to borrow a Homeric phrase. All the snap of a finger for the preference of Homes, the Song of the Nibelungs, the 28 1-3 per cent. conceded by Canada to im- | Cid, the Song of ROLAND, all the sonorou

sooundrels, must be kept out of those sacred precincts. Near those fountains of light must be heard no harsher note than the baa of law sheep and the maa of law calf.

Heaping It All on Tom.

In the Ohio Democracy everything is going once more in the direction of the Hon. Tom Johnson of Cleveland. If we may accept the information collected from different quarters of the State by the Hon. JOHN ROLL MCLEAN. TOM whole burden of their naval defence upon Johnson is strong in the cities, strong in the rural districts, strong in the sincere support of his late factional adversaries strong in the undiminished enthusiasm of his own henchmen. "There will be nothing." says the Cincinnati Enquirer, to impede Johnson's policy in the campaign."

Then the Enquirer goes on to say: "By the same token, there will be nothing t revent his responsibility for results."

At first sight, this reminder of undivided responsibility for results might seem to modify the Hon. JOHN ROLL McLEAN's generous award of power to the Hon. TOM JOHNSON.

But Tom was in control last year, too; and he was responsible then, also, for results. The result then was the defeat of his candidate for Secretary of State, the Rev. HERBERT BIGELOW, by a Republican plurality of more than 90,000. Now, if after that result, the Hon. Tom JOHNSON gets from the Hon. JOHN R. McLean a second and even more liberal grant of unrestricted power, what does the warning of undivided responsibility amount to, anyway?

For the Expatriated Trophy.

To raise the money required for sending a team to Bisley to compete for the Palma trophy, which was won away from this country last year, the National Rifle Association has invited a number of gentlemen, each to make himself one of fifty to underwrite in equal shares that part of \$10,000 which the National Rifle Association may not be able to raise by popular subscription.

So far, four gentlemen are reported to have entered upon this agreement. The maximum subscription for each of the fifty would be less than \$100. Prompt, favorable and enough responses should be received by the association before another week is out.

Sir THOMAS LIPTON has spent, single handed, over a million of dollars to bring the America's Cup to its original home. Ten thousand dollars from fifty American citizens for bringing the Palma trophy nome doesn't seem very much in comparison. For the matter of that, even f there were no trophy in the case rifle shooting would be worth cultivating simply for itself; see the recent report to the Secretary of War by a board of officers of the army, navy, marines and

Typhoid Fever and the Filtration of Drinking Water.

On more than one occasion during the ast year THE SUN has called the attention of its readers to the fact that drinking water is the chief carrier of the germs of typhoid fever. A serious outbreak of this isease in one of the most popular private military schools in the United States was then in progress, many of the pupils were stricken down, and several died. It was shown then that the water supply to this institution was from an art well carefully guarded from contamination, and yet a defective sewerage pipe was discharging its myriads of typhoid germs into this well.

The relation of the water supply to this disease has again been emphasized by the deplorable epidemic still prevailing at Ithaca, while another serious outbreak is now raging in a neighboring

city in Pennsylvania. In the New York Medical Journal of Nov. 29, 1902, is a very interesting publication upon this subject by Prof. A. SEIBERT, M. D., of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, an active practitioner of medicine in this city and a recognized authority on hygiene. His studies here and abroad in connection with cholers infantum have attracted a great deal of attention in Europe and America. His latest work upon the relation of typhoid epidemics and typhoid mortality to water filtration should be carefully studied by all in authority who are responsible for the water we drink.

Prof. SEIBERT has analyzed the death rate from this disease in several of the larger cities of Europe, among them Hamburg and Berlin, and shows that for ten years prior to the installation of filter plants the death rate reached as high as one in every 2,600 inhabitants. For the six years after filtered water was furnished the death rate sank to one in 11.000.

In the United States, in those cities where the water supply is derived from well-known polluted sources, as is the case with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and St. Louis, the necessity for thorough filtration is emphasized. All hygienists recognize the fact that there is no absolute immunity from typhoid infection except where the organisms are killed by boiling; yet there is so much protection secured from thorough filtration that no water supply to any community should be without a filtration plant.

Here is a brief history of the attack by AMORY and others on the Metropolitan

Street Railway company. Shortly after District Attorney JEROME took office, WILLIAM N. AMORY laid before him his tale of the looting of the treasury of the Metropolitan company and asked him to institute criminal proceedings against the persons who had stolen the mi About the same time, TALBOT J. TAYLOR,

son-in-law of JAMES R. KEENE, had decided to "investigate " AMORY's charges on his own hook, and employed Mr. J. Cole-Man Drayton, who had desk room in the office of Mr. JOHN MCLEAN NASH, a Warm personal friend of Mr. JEROME'S.

In proceeding against President VREE-LAND for libel, AMORY swore that he had never advised anybody to sell the stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway Com-pany "short," thus:

Q. (By Mr. Nicoli) Do you mean to swear that you have given nobody advice to sell Metropolitan stock? A. Most solemnly I swear it. On Friday a number of AMORY's letters to WILLIAM A. HAZARD, to whom AMORY

ommunicated his plans for wrecking the

Metropolitan company, were introduced in oe, and one of them, dated from New York on Jan. 26, 1903, contained the following:

"If you do not hear from me to such effect by the time of the receipt of this letter, you might cable ask whether I advise your beginning operation which by that time it might be advisable to d

On Thursday one of Mr. HAZARD's brok ers testified that, between Feb. 2 and 9 of this year, his firm sold short, by Mr. Haz ARD's order, 2,500 shares of Metropolitan stock, which sales were covered later, at a

net profit of about \$7,000. The testimony of Friday had hardly become a part of the record in the case when AMORY and his lawyer went before the District Attorney and practically charged one of the most eminent members of the bar of New York with perjury. In order to support that charge, Mr. JEROME' old law partner, a man of the name of NASON, was summoned to the District Attorney's office. Whereupon Mr. JEROME halted the course of the libel suit pending his investigation. (To be continued.)

The last Anti-Imperialist attack on Gen Funston had a proper termination in the War Department's refusal to grant Gen. Funston's request for an investigation. The War Department cannot be using up time simply to gratify Anti-Imperialist venom.

Governor ODELL's veto of the Rams perger bill was oleverly timed. It en-abled him with a better countenance to sign on Friday, or a day or two later, the McEwan bill conveying to the Governor in some respects even more effective powers connection with the State charity institutions. The bill was introduced into the Legislature at the request of HENRY BEN-DER, the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities. The Governor's political influence has been greatly increased, and we may nt that the crackers and chees industry will not suffer.

Discussing the Presidency - For Against Receivelt

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not think that "A Republican Voter" is justified in his attack upon the President. There is no Theodore Roosevelt. His statesmanship may not be so polished as the statesmanship may not he so polished as the statesmanship that wins. Roosevelt, like every other man, is not infallible, and perhaps he has made mistakes. Let him who has not erred throw the first stone.

Arst stone.

Roosevelt has not allenated any true Republican from the party ranks; but, on the contrary, the personality of the man has prought to him many and many an admirer from the ranks of Democracy.

AREFUBLICAN VOTER, NO. 2.

NEW YORE, April 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the striking editorial printed in THE SUN recently under the caption of "Might Makes Right," the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency by his party was assumed as prac-tically cartain. tically certain. It was evident also that THE SUN regarded Mr. Roosevelt's election as only a little less certain. In regard to the latter, may I offer a few reasons why, in my opinion, it is not quite so sure?

It must be evident to the most casual ob-server of political events that Mr. Roosevelt has steadily lost ground in his own State in the past year or two. Without going into details, the impression of him that prevails among conservative business men of every type is that he lacks the self-poise of characteristics. requisite for the Chief Magistracy of our country. He is too apt to go off "half-cocked" on subjects of the grayest importance to the nation's welfare. He is for Theodore Roose-

welt first, last and all the time.

The people of New York State and of the East generally have for some time past been studying the character of their President in these respects, and I think it a conservative statement to make that in the opinion of the majority of the conducted. opinion of the majority of the cool-headed men of his own party Mr. Roosevelt is re-garded as unsafe. The President whose first object is to advertise himself in some

garded as unsafe. The President whose first object is to advertise himself in some popular or sensational rôle, to take up any old fad that will enthuse the mob, and then drop it if he finds it too hot, is not the type of man for whom New York State has been in the custom of casting its Electoral vote for President of the United States.

That the friends of Mr. Roosevelt recognize this fact is evident by the very general movement on their part to eliminate New York State as a factor in Roosevelt's election to the Presidency. With one voice they all declare "Mr. Roosevelt does not need the vote of New York to win." And unquestionably he can be elected without it. But the question is, Will he? Possibly, and perhaps even probably, but by no means certainly. If it becomes more and more apparent, after Mr. Roosevelt's nomination, as in my judgment it will, that he is going to lose his own State by a hoavy majority, what effect will it have on the campaign in the rest of the States? When Mr. Cleveland was elected in 1802 he carried Illinois by a plurality of \$3,000. The vote of Cook county did that for him—although two years previously the State showed a Republican majority. Who is to say that a candidate of that type, with the assured prospect of carrying New York State, will not repeat Mr. Cleveland see the Political changes in Chicago are about as sudden as the changes in the weather.

And it is by no means sure that the sentiment of the conservative community of New York city and State would not make itself felt upon Chicago and Illinois. Of course, all this is on the assumption that the Democratic party has regained its sensee and will name a man of the character of Cleveland. Parker or Olney upon a platform on which he can consistently stand and which will command the confidence of the party's conservative members.

E. H. S.

From the Gulf of Mexico to the Aretic

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: the news of the day that Mayor Low, who was unable to attend the dinner of the Sons St. Patrick, was a speaker last night at the annual banquet of the Society of St. George. At the latter affair the patriotism George. At the latter affair the patriotism of Americans present was put to the test by an allusion to the claims of Canada in the Alaska boundary question. If Mayor Low had been at the dinner of the Sons of St. Patrick, he could not have noticed anything that would have called upon Americans to show that they were "more American than English," to quote the words of THE Sun this morning. He would have been with men whom nothing could please as much as to see the Stars and Stripes floating from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. And, so, the St. Patrick dinner would have been a much more appropriate place for the Mayor of the greatest of American cities.

EXCELSIOR.

Clam Chowder Never Better.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In your laste of the 20th I read an article from the pen of "Clam-orous" in regard to what he considers the "decline of clam chowder." This may be the case in New York city, but if our friend will take a trip out to the eastern extremity of Long Island, where the the eastern extremity of Long Island, where the succulent bivalve grows to perfection, he will find that the art of making this toothsome dish has been steadily advancing for the last fifty years.

Our friend gives us a fair recipe of an old-fashioned striped-base chowder-except, first, the pork should not be diced, for no one in this etvilized day wishes to cat pork scraps; second, if no water is guit into his ingredients, how in the name of common sense is it going to cook without burning? Now, there are some "idjits" down on this end of the island, and one of them has been making clam chowder for the last twenty-five years, and we have no doubt that if "Clamorous" could just taste of some of this modern concoction he would simply rave. We are not going to give the recipe, but will simply name the ingredients, and leave it to the judgment of competent cooks to use the proper proportions of each.

Fork, fried and not dried; onlons, carrots, to-matoes, potatoes and clams—all chopped fine. Water, salt and pepper to taste; and partiey if desired.

Orient, April 22. ORIENT, April 22.

Baseball.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is indeed a pleasure to see the stand taken by THE SUN on the baseball question. Its endeavors to elevate the game above the squabbles of the players and to eradicate that bane on the sport—kitcking—must be appreciated by all who love baseball as a sport. There should be a cast-iron rule that any player who questioned any decision of an umpire should be immediately ruled out of the game. An action or deed that could be construed into a question, or any expression that shewed a disagreement with that official, should come under that rule. The umpire is the sole judge of the play.

AN CLD-TREE FARATIC.

TION.

Goldwin Smith's Radical Views on Negro Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Recon truction has failed. That is the sad but patent fact. The Constitutional amer ment giving the negro political equality trampled under foot by Southern whites. The negro is denied even personal rights. Instead of being tried, he is lynched, and with circumstances of fiendish atrocity which show that race hatred is most intense, and that the relation between the races is worse than it was under domestic, if not plantation, slavery. Congress looks on in humiliating helplessness, not daring even to protest, much less to uphold the Constitution and enforce the law. The attempts of President Roosevelt to assert social equality are met on the part of the scorn. The evils which friends of the North apprehended from the reincorporation of the socially alien South begin to be felt. The lawlessness spreads northward. There have been lynchings in Northwestern

To failure reconstruction was doome in the hands to which destiny had consigned it. The leaders went to work, not so much in the spirit of statesmen seeking a wise resettlement, as in that of fleroely heated combatants burning to take ven geance on the hated slave owner and to see the foot of the negro set on the neck of his prostrate master. The language of Sumner even before the war had been extravagant in its violence. Carpetbag government and the Kuklux were the

· The only hope of a good resettlement was in cooperation with Southern leaders such as Lee and Longstreet; and these men lay under special ban as arch-rebels.

Even Lincoln never saw or never showed that he saw the case aright. He always assumed that he was dealing with a rebellion. He was dealing, not with a rebellion but with an inevitable parting of the slave from the free States, which had been long impending, had been deferred by Clay's measures of compromise, and was at last precipitated by Douglas's movement in avor of the extension of slavery on one tionism, Northern resistance to the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and the election by the North of an anti-elavery President in the person of Lincoln.

The Constitutional compact with slavery might be a compact with hell; but a compact it was, and if hell could have kept its temper it would have had right upon its side. The controversy about State right of secession was little more than moonshine. How could a central State secede? The decisive fact was the impossibility of making freedom and slavery dwell together

in peace under the same political roof. The war was not made deliberately: it was brought on by the burst of wrath at the firing on Fort Sumter after Lincoln's preparation to revictual that fort; a warning to flag worshippers that by culivating factitious sensibilities they may put the issues of peace and war into the

Are we then compelled to confess that this remendous war with all its expenditure of blood and money was fruitless? It put a stop to any schemes which Southern ambition might have formed of extending the realm of slavery. This was its undeniable fruit; though the same end might perhaps have been attained by an agreement among the anti-slavery powers.

The negro is entitled to personal and industrial rights, which to secure him was the prime object of reconstruction. His political incapacity in his present stage of development cannot be doubted. It is proved by a century of Hayti, by Liberia, by carpetbag government, by negro suffrage in Delaware and wherever the pure-Booker Washington speaking here the other day. He would grace any Legislature. But at a little distance I should not have

known that he was a negro. Is there any remedy? Sovereign remedy there is none in this case of the transportation of the negro any more than there is in the case of the dispersion of the Jew. All thought of reportation or corralling has of course been abandoned. The best hope of improvement appears to lie in the partition of industries, which would keep the races apart and yet in friendly commercial inter-course with each other. The white in the South is not a tiller of the soil; he cannot raise cotton, still less rice. The negro is unsuited to manufactures, and to city employments generally, with the exception of domestic service. Fusion of the races apparantly there can never be. Nor, withut fusion, can there be political or social equality. But there may be peace.

TORONTO, April 20. GOLDWIN SMITH. THE POPE AT ST. PETER'S.

Striking Description of the Jubilee in Letter From an American Art Student. "Tuesday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pope's reign, and there was a high mass given at St. Peter's, at which he assisted. I got to St. Peter's at 9, and found it aircady crowded, i squeezed my way through the crowd, and got quite near the alsie. There were a great many elderly men in black doublets and knee-breeches and ruffs, with gold chains around their necks and rapiers at their sides, and the Swiss Guard was glorious in ermor and all the rest of their fantastic but effer dreas. The crowd was frightful—over seventy thousand people—and in the church, a place where one expects quiet, there was a noise like the rolling

of thunder.

"At 11 the people began to be greatly excited, and suddenly they broke into cries like the bursting of cannon. Handkerchiefs were waved, and all cried, 'Viea if Papa-Res (long live the Pope king.) Over the heads of the crowd I could see the halberds of the Swiss Guard, then I caught a glimpse of the Cardinals as they passed by, and then the noise of the people became as the crashing of the sea. I saw over the mass of waving heads two white plumed fans, gigantic, coming near, and then white plumed fans, gigantic, coming near, and then a throne borne on the shoulders of men, full of white and gold cloths, and one could just distin-

amail and gray, while over the crowd he waved his mittened hand in benediction.

"A little, tired oid man, almost nothing but a spot of ash-gray amid all the purple, gold and white, he looked like some faded idol, wrapped in precious cloths—something unreal—that surprised one to see it move—when slowly it raised itself from the second stream of the second stream of the second s its chair and elevated its hand over the people, while all shrieked and cheered, 'View Leones View to Papa-Res'

"If one had ever imagined that he had seen enthusiasm, let him come to Rome and see the people from all over the world greet the Pope. It was sheer madness, frenzy, and fine because of that. There was something about him that made one want to shout, too, something beautiful and fine.

"I saw him crowned with the triple crown, lookng more than ever, under the white and gold canopy, like some old, old idel. On his way back to
the Vatican he passed again—no bigger than a
child, so feebly, yet so bravely raising himself inhis chair to bless the people. His face was so
happy as he smiled—it was such a beautiful face,
so good and kind to look upon. Not for a moment
did it seem to me to be the High Priest of the Roman
Catholic Church that was being cheered but seem Catholic Church that was being cheered, but some-thing that was just as boly, just as fine—an old, old man, good and wise—and I must confess it, I too cried 'Vira Leonal Vira & Papa Re/

An Alabama Ticket for 1904.

From the Mobile Dally Item.

The Democratic party should, for the sake of harmony and concert of action, do all in its power to select men for the standard-bearer that would build strength and lead to success of Democracy.
Such men as John T. Morgan of Alabama and David H. Hill are, in my judgment, the strongest and best men the party has for Presidential timber.

MORILE, Ab., April 18. D. E. JOERSTON, M. D.

THE FAILURE OF RECONSTRUC- EMILE PACULLY COLLECTION. Ancient and Modern Paintings That Are to Be Sold at Auction in Paris.

Catalogues have reached New York of an unusual collection of paintings which has received high praise from conspicuous French authority and is soon to be dispersed at auction in Paris. It is the Emile Pacully collection of ancient and modern pictures, which is to be sold at the Georges Petit gallery on May 4. The catalogue numerates fifty-six pictures, some of them more interesting in their nature than familiar through the names of their authors; others well known, or the works of wellmown men.

M. Henri Haro, the expert of record in the catalogue, in a prefatory note, con-tents himself with directing attention to the reprinting in the regular preface of a commendatory article on the collection, which was published in L'Œure d'Art by the late Eugène Müntz, before there was any intention of auctioning the collection

M. Munts told in that publication of his omantic meeting, in 1896, with M. Pacully, in the Prado at Madrid, where both were trying to decipher the date of Rephael's "Holy Family with the Lambs." Pacully, younger man, was unknown to Müntz. as Munts was to him, and when the Paris critic spoke with the stranger as to the date of the canvas being 1506 or 1507, the young stranger suggested as an authority one eminent Muntz. Muntz acknowledged his identity with the critic his new acquaintance had cited, and the two thereafter visited the Escurial, and also gallerics at Toledo, Salamanca and elsewhere, together.

Toledo, Salamanca and elsewhere, together.

Müntz found his younger companion an ardent and intelligent collector who had assembled an aggregation of meritorious paintings, most of them obtained in Spain and Portugal, and for the most part repreenting the Spanish-Flemish school It was the presence later of these paintings in a picturesque villa in the park of Neuilly which led to the article in l'Œuvre d'Art, from M. Müntz's pen.

The French writer felt happy to draw attention to the collection which M. Pacully, through his "sure, quick glance and lucky hand," had been able to bring together. In it Goya stood beside Ribera, Pedro de Cordova, and Bartolomeo Gonzales in the Spanish section. Italy contributed Tintoretto's portrait of the Doge Andrea Gritti. There were paintings from the "Histoire de Jean d'Autriche," by Teniers

Spanish section. Italy contributed Tintoretto's portrait of the Doge Andrea Gritti. There were paintings from the "Histoire de Jean d'Autriche," by Teniers the Younger; "Scènes du Paradis," by the "Velvet" Breughel; "Chien et du Gibier," by Jan Fyt; the "Roi de la Fève" of Honthorst; and Rubens's. "Thétis plongeant Achille dans le Styx." among others of the older Dutch and Flemish schools; and there were the Greuze. "Une Jeune Fille au Pigeon"; a portrait of a man by Rigaud, and a Vernet "Shipwreck." for instance, to fix and reward the attention of such as might behold this collection.

Among other canvases included in the sales catalogue are a nude by Courbet, "La Bacchante"; a work of the sixteenth century, "Maître des Demi Figures," entitled "La Lettre d'Amour"; a Fragonard head of an old man, "Le Philosophe"; a portrait of Mansard by Largillière; a young woman's head by Ledoux; "L'Arracheur de Dents," by Brouwer; "Piets," by David, representing the Virgin pressing the head of Christ to her bosom; a most peculiar "Last Judgment," by the curious Bosch, wherein Christ sits upon a rainbow, with a lily in one hand and a sword in the other, and sinners are tortured according to their special sins by demons and monsters; and a Ruysdale, "La Cascade."

The Ribers mentioned by Mints is "Saint André, Martyr," and there is a Palma Vecchio, "Sainte-Conversation"; a Perugino, "La Nativité"; and "L'Adoration des Mages," catalogued merely as "Ecole de Castillo, sixteenth century." The Cordova mentioned by Mints is "Sainte Femmes."

The catalogue is liberally illustrated, and has introductions by various writers

Saintes Femmes."

The catalogue is liberally illustrated, and has introductions by various writers to the sections devoted to the several TEMPLE OF PEACE AT THE HAGUE

Mr. Carnegie's Offer to Give \$1,500,000 WASHINGTON, April 24.-The following is the correspondence between Andrew Carnegie and the Netherlands Minister at tion for a Temple of Peace at The Hague:

NEW YORK, April 23, 1908. Baron Gevere, Washington, D. C.:
Your Excellency: Your welcome favor reaches me on the eve of my departure for my Scottish summer home. I am delighted to hear officially from you that your Govern-ment believes that the cause of the peace conference will be immensely be the erection of a court house and library of Temple of Peace) for the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the treaty of July 29, 1899, and also that the Government will consider itself responsible for the dis-bursement of the fund, which I esteem it a rare privilege to be permitted to furnish. The sum named to me as being ample for the purpose stated was \$1,500,000. I beg to say that the draft of the duly accredited officials of your Government upon me for this sum will be honored upon

presentation here.

Believe me, your Excellency, this closing act before my departure has given me profound satisfaction. I believe that the creation of the permanent tribunal for the settlements of international disputes is the most important step forward, of a world-wide character, which has ever been taken by the Joint Powers since it must ultimately banish war, our foulest stain. Very truly yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE. Baron Gevers replied as follows:

Baron Gevers replied as follows:

WASHINGTON. April 23, 1908.

Andrew Carnegie. Esq., New Fork.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst. in which you inform me that you have decided to intrust to her Majesty's Government the sum of \$1,500,000 for the erection of a court house and library for the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the treaty of the 29th of July, 1899. You further kindly state that upon presentation here, the draft of duly accredited officials of my Government upon you for said amount will be honored.

In reply I beg to say that I have not failed to communicate by eable to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the contents of your letter, the original of which I will forward to his Excellency by the next mail. Awaiting the snewer of my Government, it gives me great and intense satisfaction, dear sir, to express to you my personal, sincere admiration of the truly humane and noble sentiments which prompted you to show to the world at large in how hich an esteem should be held the institution of peace whose seat, by the common corsent of nations, has been placed in the realm of my most gracious sovereign, Queen Wilhelmina.

Accept, dear sir, the assurance of my highest consideration, and believe me to be, yours very sincerely.

For Receevelt, en an Austi-Injunction Platform.

Charles W. Maler of Kansas, vice-president of the International Association of Locomotive Firemen, is at the Perkins. The most significant movement among labor unions, according to Mr. Maler, is a growing determination to enter politics.

"Possibly at the next Presidential election," and Mr. Maler, and certainly at the one in 1905, two important issues will be the Eight-Hour law and the abolition of government by injunction. The men who lead the labor movement have for some time been sounding the pulse of the various organizations on this subject, and the sentiment seems to be strongly in favor of a wiping out of party lines. For instance, I myself shall vote for Roosevelt at the next election if he be nominated, as now seems probable. I am not a Republican, never was: but I consider Roosevelt a man of the people, a democratic President, and a man who is housetly working to alleviate the condition of the deserv-

A Catholic's Answer.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUN—SIT: To the question, "What sught a good Gatholic to do, to-day, if the Inquisition or the Index were to issue a declaration which he had good reasons for believing to be false?" I answer: He should set according to his "good reasons" that is, he should obey his conscience, not regarding the declaration, yea, even though it were issued by the Holy Pather himself.

This I believe to be the correct Catholic teaching albeit it is the opposite of that which Mr. Joseph Ignatius Carrol commends.

A CATHOLIC.

ANCIENT INDIAN PAINT MINE. Prof. Holmes. Who Visited It. Says It's the

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WASHINGTON, April 25.—Prof. William Holmes, chief of the Bureau of Ethnology, said to-day concerning his investigation of an ancient Indian paint mine in Leslie, Mo.: "Reaching there, we found that in working the mines of black hematite ore, almost as hard as iron itself, the miners had come across ancient pittings and tunnellings. The strata of ore lay beneath the surface of a broad valley, and in one place, an area of 1,000 by 2,000 feet, the strata were literally honeycombed with these ancient galleries They were driven through the hardest part of the ore, and in places were seven and eight feet high by five in width. The number of stone sledge hammers which Mr. Cox's miners found in these typics was simply enormous, and I saw one pile of 1,300 which the miners in passing to and from their work had picked up in the ancient workings.

"At first I was completely astounded, and at a loss to know what stone the prehistoric miners had sought when they drove these galleries through the hardest of hard iron ore with no tools other than their tone sledges. I knew the American aborigines were in the Stone Age up to the coming of the whites, and no iron implements or weapons had ever been discovered in any mound or grave of the pre-Columbian period. So that, therefore, I was shut out from assuming that they

was snut out from assuming that they were after ore.

I began looking about over the neighborhood, thinking perhaps they used this hematite as material for fiint and arrowheads, but soon found that here, as elsewhere over the country, the axes, arrowheads and spear points were all of flint and

heads and spear points were all of flint and quartz.

"Finally, however, I discovered that throughout this mine there were occasional large pockets of red and yellow oxide of iron, which every tribe of American Indians, from the Arctic Ocean to Mexico, used for paint. In fact, red paint was as indispensable to the Indians as food and drink to us, and it was to secure this red oxide that they drilled the tunnels in the Cox mine.

lox mine.
"I have examined twelve aboriginal "I have examined twelve aboriginal mines in various parts of the United States in my time, but this is by far the most extensive and wonderful that I ever encountered. The aborigines must have gathered there by thousands at times, and there is no telling how many centuries it took them to peck their way through this hematite, almost as hard as the iron itself, in reaching the pockets of red oxide. I gathered up a large number of their aledge hammers, which were boxed up and are now on their way to the National museum."

SCIENTISTS AT COLUMBIA.

Mathematical and Physical Societies Held Their Annual Conventions.

The annual spring conventions of the merican Mathematical and the American Physical societies were held at Columbia University yesterday. Nearly every important university and city in the East was represented by delegates.

The mathematicians held two public

The mathematicians held two public sessions in the Engineering Building. Among the speakers were Dr. Herbert Edwin Hawkes and Dr. Edwin Bidwell Wilson of Yale; Prof. Benjamin Osgood Peirce of Harvard, Dr. Henry Freeman Stecker and C. H. Lisam of Cornell, Prof. Edwin Schofield Crawley and L. I. Newkirk of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Edward Kasner of Barnard, Dean Robert Simpson Woodward and Profs. Thomas Scott Fiske and Frank Nelson Cole of Columbia.

An unusual proceeding at the after An unusual proceeding at the atternoon session was the presentation of a paper by a woman. Miss Ida May Schottenfels of this city discussed "Certain Simple Groups of the Mathematical Order Eight."

The delegates were the guests of the mathematical department at Columbia at a luncheon served in the Alumni Memorial Land.

The physicists held two sessions in Fayer-weather Hall. Among those who read papers were Prof. Robert S. Woodward of Columbia, H. T. Barnes, E. G. Coker, Dr. I. McIntosh, G. W. Stewart, Prof. William W. Coblentz, W. F. Magie, E. H. Hall, A. W. W. Cobients, W. F. Magie, E. H. Hall, A. W. Smith, J. S. Shearer, F. R. Stayer, G. E. Ives and C. Barnes. After the sessions the visitors inspected Columbia, Barnard and Teachers' colleges and visited Grant's Tomb and Riverside Drive.

THE HARMONY DINNER.

Edward M. Shepard to Speak on James Monroe To-morrow Night.

The managers of the Brooklyn Democratio Club have completed arrangements for their harmony dinner, which is to take place to-morrow night at the Germania Club in Schermerhorn street. There will be, it is expected, nearly 800 guests, representing expected, nearly 800 guests, representing all shades of Democratic sentiment in Kings county. Hugh McLaughlin has indorsed the affair and James Shevlin, his chief deputy, has instructed each of the twenty-one Assembly district leaders to see that the organization is well represented at the gathering.

Side by side with the true-blue Democratic workers will be independents, kickers, radicals, and even a few statemen officelly associated with the fusion administration. President Herman A Marte of

offically associated with the fusion administration. President Herman A. Martz of the club will make the opening address. This is the list of speakers and their themes: Charles A. Towns of Minnesota, "The Democracy of the West"; Congressman James L. Slayden of Texas, "The Democracy of the South"; Edward M. Shepard, "James Monroe"; John B. Sterchfield, "Democracy of New York"; Attorrey-General John Cunneen, "State of New York."

It is expected that letters will be received.

York."
It is expected that letters will be received from ex-President Clevelend, ex-Senstor Hill, and maybe Wm. J. Bryan, besides some other Democratic statemen.

GIFT TO SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY. Lyman C. Smith Gives Three More Build-

ings to Be Devoted to Applied Sciences. STRACUSE, April 25 .- Chancellor Day of Syracuse University said this morning that Lyman C. Smith had planned to give three more buildings to the university. which, with the one he has already given, will form a quadrangle on the campus. The Smith buildings will be devoted to applied sciences. The first structure will be for electric, hydraulic and steam engineering the second for woodworking shops and the third for forge and foundry work.

In order to accommodate these buildings the oval will be removed from its present location to the southwest corner of the grounds. The amount of money to be expended has not yet been determined, as Mr. Smith desires to wait until the close of the year to see what needs develon in as Mr. Smith desires to wait until the clear of the year to see what needs develop in connection with the present Smith College of Applied Sciences. These improvements will give flyrscuse one of the largest and best equipped engineering colleges in the

Won't Listen to Such Wood-Sawing. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In relation to the remarkable performance of G. W. Sherman in sawing ten cords of wood in two and a half hours.

in sawing ten cords of wood in two and a half hours, it becomes interesting to apply mathemates and she with what celerity he must have made use movements. Assuming that there are 125 four-foot slicks in a cord, if he made three cuts to a saick, he must have leade a total of 3,750 cuts in see must less of 25 cuts in a minute, an average of one cut in less than 25 seconds. This does not take into consideration the time consumed in handling the wood, which would doubtless he as much more, and this reduces the actual time the saw was in the wood to less than 154 seconds to the cut.

I judge that these ten cords were sawed by hand, alone and unaided.

WENDELL, N. H., April 23.

Fierce Attack on St. Louis Girls. From the St. Louis Republic.

I have my opinion of St. Louis guts who go to
New York, join the smart set, make bets of boges
of gloves and kiss cabmen in order to win.

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